



# OCR co-design, SoC methods

SoC for HPC: OS / Runtimes

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# SoC Methodology and Extreme Scale Challenges

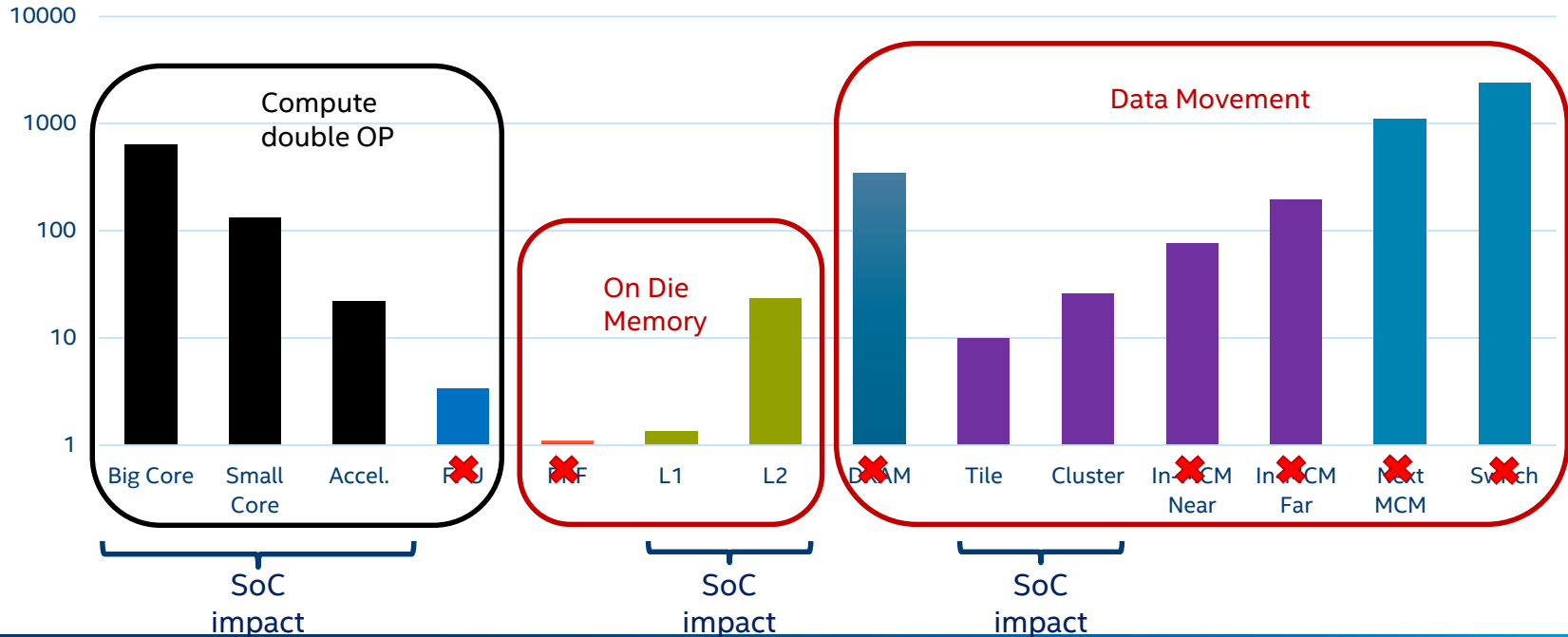
1. System power & energy
2. Efficient memory sub~~system~~ <sup>on-die</sup>
- ~~3. Programmability: O(B) cores~~
4. Execution model
- ~~5. Resiliency~~
- ~~6. \$\$\$ Cost and affordability~~
7. System efficiency 20+ %
8. IO and S~~ystem~~ support

Soc Methodology brings:

- Menu of IP blocks
  - Pick your core
  - Pick your I/O
  - Pick memory pieces
- Focus on features, trade-offs
  - Quantity
  - Connectivity

# Energy: double-precision op vs. moving 64 bits

*BW tapering and data locality should remain the foremost consideration*



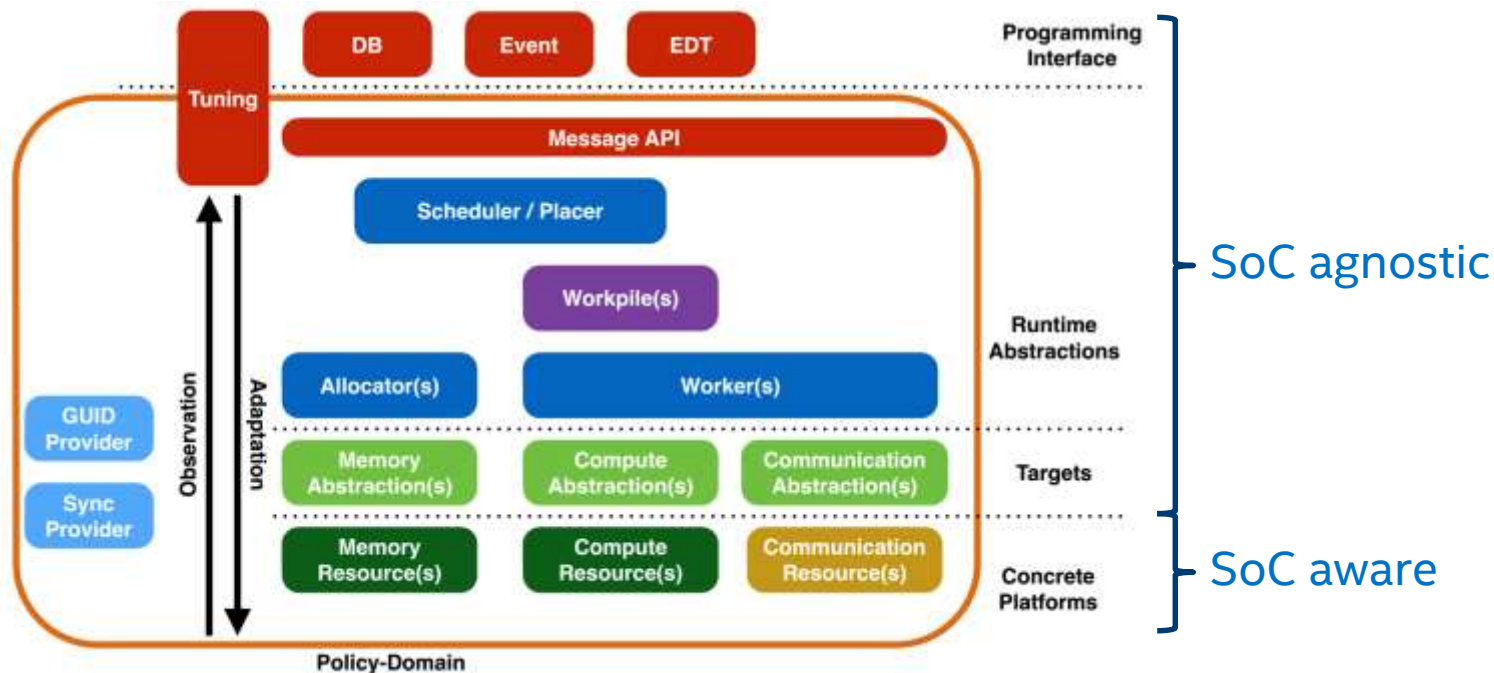
# Open Community Runtime (OCR)

## Multi-party collaboration: Intel, Rice, UIUC, UCSD, PNNL

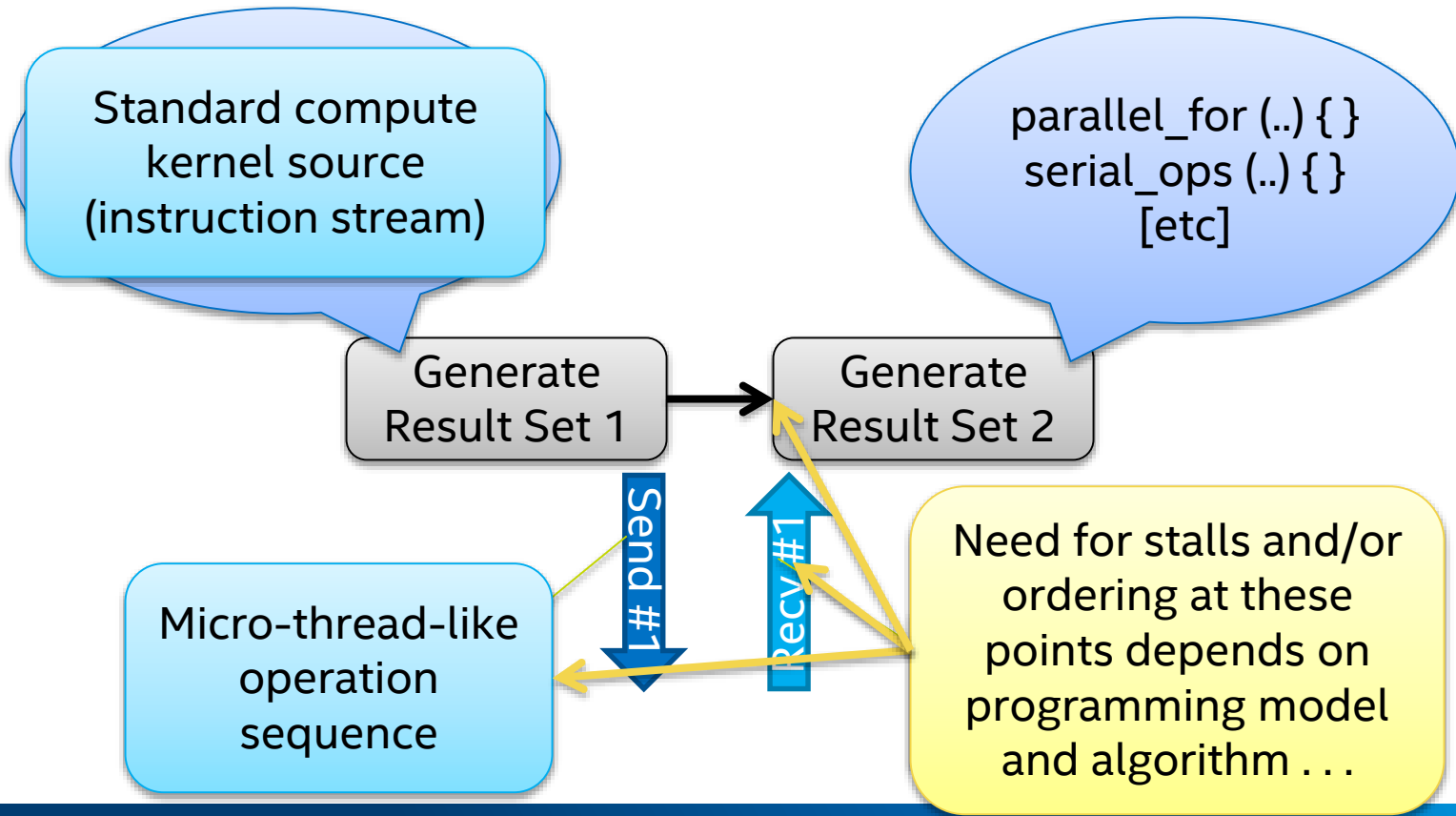
- Provide effective abstraction for diverse hardware (hetero-ISA ready)
- Typify future task-based execution models
- Handle large-scale parallelism efficiently and dynamically
- Provide user-perspective application-transparent resiliency
- Maintain a separation of concerns (application/scheduling/resources)
- Open source (encourage collaboration) <http://xstack.exascale-tech.com>
  - *OCR is X-Stack Traleika Glacier project's implementation for this revolutionary run-time prototype*
  - *FFWD-2 is extending OCR with legacy support, re-factored applications, and re-factoring guides, templates, and tools*

# Runtime Design Principles of OCR

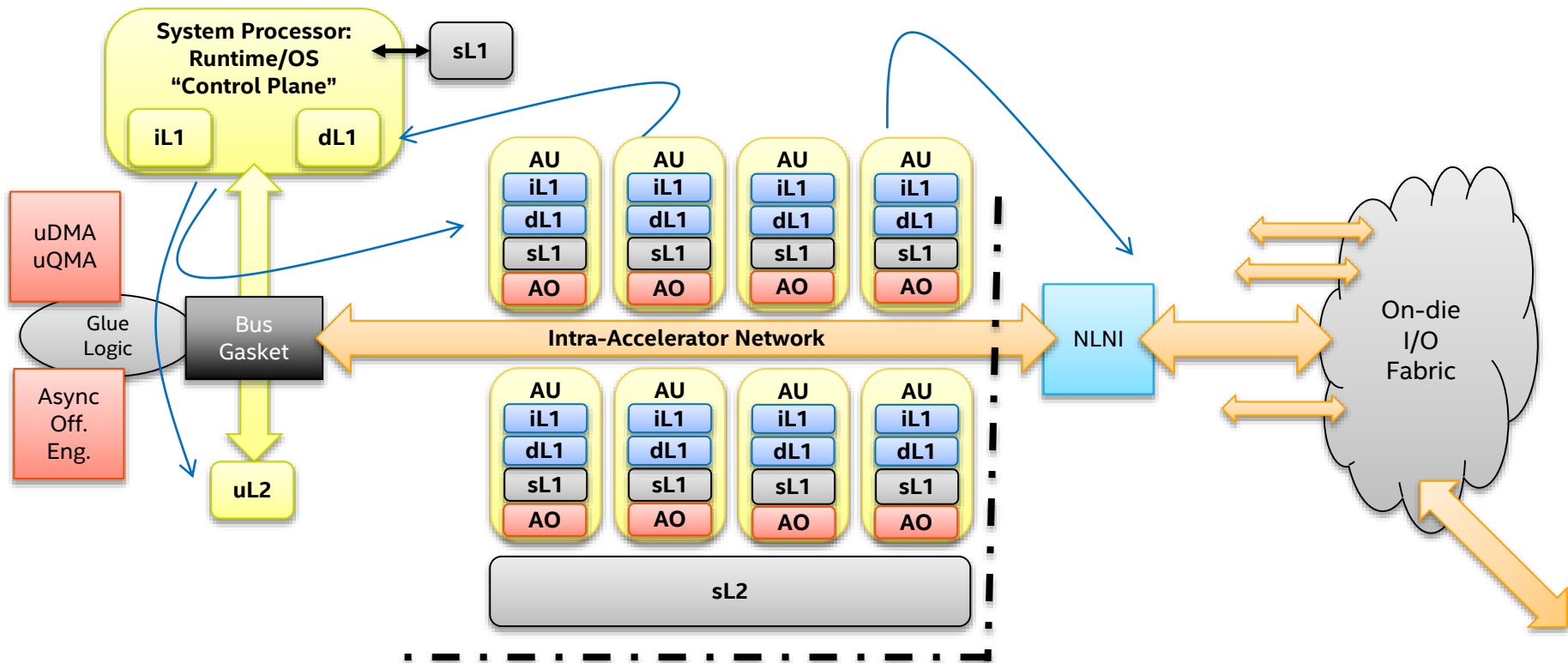
Modular  
Extensible  
Adaptable  
Tunable



# Co-Design Opportunities via Software Analysis



# OCR and SoC Methodology: Co-Design



# SoC Methodology: What makes sense?

## Pros:

- Tetris with IP blocks
  - Customize to your workload
  - Small “design team” to combine\*
- Focus on what knobs matter
  - Combinations have impact
  - “Good enough” components
- Cost analysis is clear
  - Highly tuned and specialized for {app}
  - ROI based on your workloads

## Cons:

- Tetris with IP blocks
  - Primitive Pete and just a hammer
  - Tweaks == not-small “design team”
- You only have a few knobs
  - They had better matter
  - May not be “good enough”
- Cost analysis is tricky
  - Volume determines \$\$\$
  - Validation dominates TTM



